

Wanda Nuyens 487

dishonest, unprincipled, and capable of a dash to overturn the Throne, and prostrate the laws and liberties of England." The indictment then proceeds to set out the words of the alleged libel, as published in the Morning Journal of 17th July last. The third, fifth, and seventh counts also charge other libels as having been

published in the Morning Journal of the 18th, 23d, and 26th of July.

The second indictment charged the same parties with publishing a letter against the Duke of Wellington, in the shape of a letter, inserted in the Morning Journal of the 26th July last, addressed "To the Duke of Wellington," charging him with entertaining disloyal and unlawful designs against our Sovereign Lord, the King, and to bring the said Duke into public scandal, disgrace, and hatred. The letter purported to be signed by "John Litton Cross, A. M., Minister of St. Andrew's, Kent, and a Domestic Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, a Prince before whom I hope to see you (meaning the Duke of Wellington) soon." This indictment contained three counts, varying the charge in form only.

A most singular *lunatic* nature is at present to be seen at Canton in China. It is a young Chinese, now aged about 16 or 17 years, with a dwarf twin, as it were, attached to his breast, complete in all parts but the head, which is probably concealed within the body of the other. This appendage participates and sympathizes in every move, gesture, and passion of the other, and seems to open a wonderful field for speculative philosophy to account for the hitherto unheard of fact of only one life and soul inhabiting, in all but the head, two complete corporeal systems. Very large sums, amounting to some thousands sterling, have been offered by the English at Canton to see this unfortunate creature, but in vain, to proceed with them to England, in order to obtain money by the exhibition of so wonderful a curiosity.—*Australian*.

Theatre—Chambers Street.

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EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—We have to record another instance of extensive forgeries having been committed by a tradesman, in a manner similar to that practised by the unfortunate Hutton, who was some time ago executed at the Old Bailey. In this instance the delinquent has eluded justice, and there is every reason to believe that he has departed for the United States.

The name of the person is William Robert Gardner, who for a considerable time past has carried on the business of a map and chart-seller and engraver, in Harpur-street, Red Lion-square. He had been in business about eighteen years as a map-seller, but about eighteen months ago he opened a large warehouse, which he fitted up with expensive apparatus, to carry on the trade of an engraver also, in which line he is said to have been clever, having obtained the engraving department of several banking houses. His house and establishment were on an elegant scale, and every thing denoted him to be an opulent tradesman. He was about forty years of age, of a very personable exterior, and agreeable manners, so as to deceive those who at the time had no reason to suppose he was carrying on business with a fictitious capital, or that he was otherwise than a man of considerable substance. He kept a number of workmen and several apprentices. There is reason to believe that he has been carrying on his forgeries for many years, by putting respectable names to bills, and taking them up a day or two before they became due, so as to prevent any suspicion of their being genuine. Of late, in one or two instances, a strong suspicion was entertained that the bills were forged; but the great severity of the law made the parties unwilling to prosecute, and upon the money being paid the subject was dropped. These instances seem to have induced Mr. Gardner to adopt the plan of getting a good sum of money, and leave the country before a final explosion of the extent of his delinquency was made, which he foresaw would sooner or later take place. It is supposed that he quitted London on the 20th July, having on that day left home with his son, a lad of eight years old, under the pretence of journeying for a fortnight in the country for the benefit of his health; since that time he has not been heard of, and either on that day, or shortly after, he was seen in the London Docks looking after a vessel about to sail for New York. His wife and three other children remain behind, and his wife declares she does not know where her husband is. The first suspicion of his having purposely absented himself arose from the following circumstance:—A young gentleman named Joslen who boarded and lodged at Mr. Gardner's house had some private property to the amount of several thousands of pounds; this coming to the knowledge of Gardner, he so won the good opinion of Mr. Joslen as to induce him to discount a number of bills, and about nine months ago Mr. Joslen was actually prevailed upon to sell out the remains of his funded property (500*l.*) which had but just been bequeathed to him, to cash some bills of Gardner's; all the bills purporting to be drawn on persons whose respectability was undoubted, and as it was well known that he had dealings with them, no suspicion was created until shortly after Gardner had left town, when one of them became due, and it was discovered to be a forgery. Inquiries were then made about the other bills, or Mr. Joslen's possession, and they all proved to be forgeries! That young gentleman has, therefore, been defrauded of nearly 1,000*l.* being almost all he possessed. Bills in the possession of other persons shortly afterwards became due, and it was ascertained that forgeries to a far greater extent had been committed, amounting to the whole, it is supposed, to from 3,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* It was also ascertained, upon inquiry, that Gardner, within a few days of leaving town, obtained from various tailors and shopkeepers goods in their trade to the amount of several hundred pounds upon credit, besides from other persons goods in his own trade, such as maps, optical instruments, &c., to the amount of nearly 1,000*l.* It cannot be ascertained what ready cash he has taken with him, but it is known that the night before he left he got several of his forged bills discounted.

Gardner's plan seems to have been to convert bills purporting to be drawn upon respectable houses in London by persons at New York, on Tiers, Leeds, Liverpool, &c., payable at a London bankers, and providing for the day before they became due, to avoid detection. In this manner it is known he has secured several years of time for his escape. The whole of his delinquency has not yet been discovered, but among the sufferers by his forgeries, besides Mr. Joslen, are Messrs. Beckett, of St. Paul's Church-yard; Mrs. Lawrence, an emigrant; Messrs. Harvey and Barton, of Gracechurch-street; Mr. W. Barton, of Holborn-hill; and Mr. Smith, a map-seller in the Strand.

In consequence of Gardner's absence from home, and the number of bills becoming due in such quick succession, it was deemed necessary to make him a bankrupt. Mr. Joslen being the petitioning creditor, and Mr. Reynolds, of Carnarvon-street, Tottenham-court-road, the solicitor, to work the commission. The above facts came out upon the first meeting of creditors. On Saturday another meeting was held before the Commissioners of Bankrupts, at Guild-hall; and at the third meeting it is intended to proceed to outlawry. It is not expected that the assets will produce a *1*l.** in the pound!

ARRESTING A DEAD BODY.—Late, at the Monthly Petty Sessions, before J. J. Guest and J. B. Bruce, Esqrs., the Bailiffs of the Court of Requests obtained a summons against some of the members of a Friendly Society, for an assault and rescue, in preventing the seizure of the body of Richard Ward, of Downham, on its way to the church-yard. The Magistrate dismissed the complaint, and admonished the Bailiffs to abstain from such arrest in future, reading to them the words of the late Lord Ellenborough, that "to seize a dead body would be *contrarius moris*, and an extortion on the relatives; it is contrary to every principle of law and moral feeling, revolting to humanity, and *offendit*." In justice to the Clerk of the Court of Requests it should be added that the intended arrest of the corpse was without his privity.—*London paper*.



PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, 1829.

The packet *COGNITIA* has arrived at New York, from London, with papers of the 30th of September, containing, of course, no news from the continent. The following is the summary of the *NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER*:—"We find nothing in the London papers, from Adrianople, so late by one day, as our advices by the *Sully*, which were to the 9th September. A London paper of Sept. 29, announces letters from Adrianople, by the Hamburg steamboat, dated on the 8th September, in which it is stated, 'that the Turkish commissioners had gone back to the capital, after having come to an agreement with the Russian General in all the points of the preliminary treaty, except one—namely that which related to the indemnity; and in this Count Dabitch affirmed that his powers did not permit him to make any modification. The Turkish commissioners declared that it was impossible to admit the claims of the Russians to the extent described, and therefore begged to return to Constantinople for fresh instructions. They were accompanied by a corps of Russian cavalry as an escort. They were allowed by Count Dabitch till the 10th, to accede to the 'emphy clause of the preliminary treaty; but not arriving by that time, he had declared his intention to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour.'"

Despatches from Sir Robert Gordon, dated Constantinople, Sept. 5th, had been received in London. "They do not of course," says the *Globe and Traveller*, "communicate any further information relative to the negotiations for peace at Adrianople; but the silence which is observed in them as to the reported advance of the Russian force upon Constantinople, prevents us from giving any contradiction to a statement which has reached us from Paris, of three-fourths of the troops under General Diebitch having advanced towards the capital. According to the account, these troops were, on the 5th inst. within sixty miles of the capital; consequently, our Ambassador, at the date of his despatches, could not have been aware of this movement which, must have risen from instructions given by the Russian General at Adrianople. On the 5th, however, the capital remained perfectly tranquil, and there was nothing in the advance itself to indicate any rupture of the reported armistice, or the disinclination of the Russians to conclude a peace." The *Times* of the 30th, remarking on the rumored armistice, says, that they did not intend to throw doubt on the fact itself, but to show that all beyond the bare statement of the suspension of hostilities was the result of mere conjecture. Every thing that has since occurred confirms the truth of the remark which we then (on the 25th) made. It now appears that there was, properly speaking, no formal conclusion of an armistice for a special period of time, but that the Russian General consented to a temporary suspension of hostilities during the progress of the negotiations which the helplessness of the Sultan compelled him to solicit. Should these negotiations either be broken off, or protracted beyond the patience of the Russian Commander, the latter may resume operations without the necessity of any formal notice, and in that case the Cossacks would soon be at the gates of Constantinople.—Such a lamentable result, however, is not expected to occur. From the readiness with which General Diebitch arrested his victorious march to enter upon negotiations, and the general confidence reposed in his Imperial Master's professions of moderation, which, we repeat, he has, as yet, done nothing to belie, it is still believed that peace, on reasonable terms, will supersede any necessity of allying again to the duration or rupture of the armistice." "On the whole, (we again quote the *Globe and Traveller*), there is little reason to doubt, whatever may have been the discrepancies of dates, that General Diebitch, at the date of the last accounts, remained at Adrianople, and that nothing had occurred to change the auspices under which the negotiations for peace were proceeding. With respect to the demands of the Russians, all the accounts concur in stating that they are moderate; it is said that they require an indemnity of eight millions sterling; but that, in consequence of the exhausted treasury of the Porte, they are willing to receive it in merchandise, naval or military stores, or in any other way that the Turks can manage it; and that they require to retain possession of two towns in Asia, viz. Anapa and Pori. We believe we may take upon ourselves to assert, that although no information of this nature has been officially received, it has been transmitted to government through such respectable channels, that some credit may be attached to it. It would thus appear that nothing definitive has transpired, and considering the distance at which our Ambassador in Turkey is placed from Adrianople, we can only expect to receive the account of the conclusion of peace through the British embassy at Berlin. We repeat that nothing has occurred to diminish the confidence entertained by the government that a few days will announce the satisfactory termination of the negotiations."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Sept. 28:—"There was rather an improved demand for Cotton last week. The sales amounted to 16,000 bags, including 610 Sea Islands at 10 to 20*d.*; 6260 Uplands at 4 3/4 to 6 1/4; 2460 Orleans 2 to 7*d.* and 1900 Tenet and Alb. at 2 1/4 to 3 7/8. Sea Islands at 84 per lb. higher, and a partial advance of 1 1/2 had been obtained on the other descriptions. To-day there has been a very good demand, the sales reached about 40,000 bags, and the market has assumed a lively appearance.—In the Corn market, nothing of interest is occurring. The duties this week are, on Wheat, 21*s.* 8*d.* per qr.; Flour 12*s.* per barrel; Indian Corn 12*s.* 6*d.* per qr."

"The York, from New York, passed Holyhead this day at noon. The *Delaware*, from do. (sailed 7th), arrived two days since."

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 29:—"At the Corn Exchange yesterday, prices were not supported, and for foreign wheat 2 to 3*s.* per qr. less than the previous week were submitted to. In American flour very little was done. Some houses paid the duty of 12*s.* 3*d.* to save the late increase of 9*d.* Such flour is with difficulty sold at 38 to 41*s.* duty paid. We expect the article will get very low in your market."

LONDON, Sept. 30.

City, One o'clock.—Consols have fluctuated, at 12 being marked 89 1/4, and now 89 1/2 to 1 1/4, for account; but they have since recovered a little. East India Bonds have also declined to 56 60. Transactions in the English market are indeed very limited, but the fluctuations are attributed more to the scarcity of money than to any political events that may be apprehended. Russian is also rather lower, being quoted 100 3/4 to 101 1/2; Brazilian, 62 1/4 to 63; Chilean was this morning down to 20 1/2, and Portuguese to 45 1/4; Danish is 91 1/2 to 71.

Except Sir WALTER SCOTT, Mr. BRANHAM, and the Duke of WELLINGTON, the eminent Auctioneer, Mr. GEORGE ROBINS, seems to be generally regarded, in London, as the only first-rate man living. The distresses of Covent Garden Theatre have afforded him several capital opportunities to add to his celebrity as an orator. An extract from one of the four speeches which he delivered at a meeting of share-holders, on the 19th of September, may not be unacceptable to some of our readers. After confessing that the subscription was a subject which he approached with considerable grief and chagrin, he proceeded thus:—"Recollecting that, on the day of the Meeting, upwards of 1,300*l.* had been collected—what had been done by the Nobility, &c. for Drury—that the proceedings of such Meeting had been fully and generally circulated throughout the country, giving ample time and opportunity to the Nobility, &c. to step forward—they had expected that, on his return to town, to get him to employ their surplus in some loan, at least there would have been more collected than was absolutely wanted to secure the reopening of the theatre—he meant 7,000*l.* Judge then, of his grief and surprise to learn that, in all, only 2,100*l.* had yet been collected. With the honourable exception of the Duke of Devonshire, who had subscribed 100*l.* not one of the Noble owners of the private boxes had stepped forward—the owners of boxes, for which 5,000*l.*, 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* had been given. The re-opening of the theatre might be said to be their peculiar interest. Earl Spencer sent 50*l.* and a very handsome letter; but, with these exceptions, he could find no other titled names in the list. He begged pardon—Mr. Robertson had just corrected him; there were the names of Lord Kenyon for 100*l.* and his son's for 60*l.* How different had been the conduct of Mr. Soane, the architect! he had given 100*l.* and lent 200*l.* The name and conduct of that eminent architect deserved to be remembered as long as any love for the Drama remained in the country.—(Applause.) What a stimulus ought such conduct to have been to those whose own interests ought to have made them step forward promptly and liberally!—(Hear, hear.) He thought it was right that the facts should be made known, painful as it was to him to have this statement to make, that the sympathy of the Nobility and Gentry might be excited for this splendid establishment, and for this their favourite national theatre; it was right that they should know that their sympathetic aid was now required, that they might not hereafter have to say, should the theatre not be opened, and should hundreds be distressed or ruined, 'We wish we had known that our assistance was wanted—we certainly should have come forward!' The proceedings of this Meeting, he perceived, were likely to be published to the world; and he therefore hoped that this very urgent appeal might not be made in vain.—(Hear, and applause.)"

GEORGE REES, Esquire, was this morning sworn into office as High Sheriff of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

An exhibition of Fire-Works is so rare an occurrence, in this city, that Mr. PATRICK will, probably, be abundantly patronised, on Thursday evening, by the numbers who are prone to run after every thing that is new. Such displays, certainly, when skillfully managed, exceed almost all other entertainments, not of the intellectual class, in the lively sensations of delight which they produce in spectators of every description. Gentlemen of refinement and education have acknowledged, in our hearing, that they have seldom departed in better humour from any place of public amusement, than from Niblo's or Castle Garden, when PATRICK has been the hero of the evening. The Fire-King, as we believe he is called in New York, has frequently exercised his pyrotechnic genius in that city; and on every occasion, our brethren there have united in pronouncing him an artist of the first order. A stronger proof of his excellence could not be required; for the most jealous PHILADELPHIAN—the thoroughbred cockney—who stands on Sunday morning, with his hands in his breeches pockets, at the Fish-market wharf, and pities the poor New Yorker who boasts of the glories of the Battery, even he will not deny that, on subjects such as this, the critics of the sister city are entitled to be heard. A friend who, like ourselves, is a faithful member of the class just alluded to, assures us that, having occasionally visited New York—for business, not for pleasure—he once, after having wearied himself with disputes about New York Fire-Works and our Water-Works, turned into Castle Garden, to see what it was that they bragged of. The Battle of Navarino convinced him that the vanity of these people had something to justify it; but he had the satisfaction of learning that Mr. PATRICK was not of it, though in New York; in short, a genuine cosmopolite, deserving encouragement in all parts of the world.

Like the famous DELACROIX, who, till now, has found no rival among his successors, PATRICK succeeds to admiration in producing the particular effect which his descriptions induce the visitor to look for. Another of his perfections is, that he has never been known to disappoint the public, even when driven from the field by the element opposed to that over which he rules.

A LONDON paper contains the following notice of some projected improvements in the construction of ships of war:—"One of the objects contemplated by the late improvements introduced by Sir R. Seppings, but not the principal one, was to fortify the stern better. His plans enable the runaway ship to fire a greater number of guns against the chasing one. Our Naval Officers say that we are generally the assailants, and rather require the bows of our ships to be well armed than the sterns. It may even, they say, be a temptation to turn tail on the foe. At any rate, as other nations have

adapted the plan of fortifying the stern, we are compelled to fortify the bows of our ships better, and to effect this is the object of the improvements introduced by Mr. R. F. S. Blake. "So much (he says) were chase guns required even in the late war, and before the stern was fortified, that there is not a veteran in the navy who has not to regret for himself and friends the loss of laurels or some personal advantage, by the want of efficient guns of this description." By altering the shape of the ship's bow above the water-line, and not interfering, therefore, in any inanner with her sailing properties, he remedies this defect, and brings in a three-decker, a battery of 12 guns to bear right ahead. In all other ships he is enabled to double the number of guns which bear in this direction, and to point them, which is not very easy as ships are at present formed, except with the guns on the upper deck, directly in the line of the ship's course. The bow, above the waterline, is, in his plan, made broader, and less like a wedge than at present. No additional expense will be necessary thus to form the bow, and the essential part of the ship will not be weakened. In the opinion of a Naval Officer, it will give more room on the upper decks, and probably tend to make the ships so built better sea-boats.—Sir George Cockburn saw the models of this plan, when he was here some time back, and immediately an order was given to make the bow of the *Vindictive*, now undergoing repairs and alterations, of this form; so that it will have a fair trial. The ingenious author of the plan is also the author of several other mechanical improvements in his own department, for which he has already received the approbation of his superiors.—In general there seems to be a considerable degree of activity of invention amongst the people connected with the Dock-yard of Portsmouth, as if the College here created a stimulus to exertion beyond its walls, and as if the reproach of indolence usually thrown on dock-yard people were not now, if ever, deserved."

The CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE has really opened in very promising style. The chief alterations since last season, are a circumscription of the domains of the Gods of the Gallery, and the removal of the Pit doors to the sides. The latter is a very judicious arrangement. Any change in the decorations would have been a useless expense, without benefit to the public. The orchestra is excellent; highly creditable to the manager, to NORTON who is called conductor of the musical department, and to HANSON who leads. PARADO's warmest admirers would have been pleased with the two overtures on Monday night; those of *La Gazza Ladra* and *La Dame Blanche*. The approbation bestowed on these was of the genuine sort—silence till the piece was finished, and then a hearty round of applause. The occasional introduction of similar pieces will please the audience, and win favour for the performers. There are several charming overtures which were not performed by PARADO's orchestra, to which the present is quite equal.—We may mention those of *Il Matrimonio Segreto* and *Gli Ortoni*, by CIMAROSA.

The comedy of Monday and the opera of Tuesday were both extremely well performed. The company we do not hesitate to pronounce, beyond comparison, the very best in the United States. In female performers, especially, we are not old enough to recollect the time at which even the Chestnut street theatre was as strong as at present.

COOPER appears to-night; and we are glad to see that he begins with *Virginia*. It is a part in which, altogether, he leaves his rivals far behind; though there is a scene—perhaps more than one—in which he does not exactly please us. We have not seen him lately; but the New York and Boston critics pronounce that his powers are not diminished. He used to be fond of *Leon*; and there is no play in which he could have more effectual support. Wood's *Michael* is absolute perfection; and Mrs. Wood's *Estifania* scarcely inferior.

Our readers will allow us to ask their attention to Messrs. PERRY FERRY and L. L. DA PONTE, who have opened an establishment in this city, for teaching the ITALIAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH languages, on the plan successfully pursued in New York, for several years past, by the elder DA PONTE. The last named gentleman, it is well known, has acquired an extensive and enviable reputation, in Europe and in this country, by his literary productions. As a teacher, he has been equally by very few of the many well educated foreigners who have devoted themselves to this employment in our communities. His son, as we feel warranted in saying from personal acquaintance and opportunities of observation, possesses the talents requisite to enable him to profit by the example and advice of so competent a master. We feel very secure in recommending him to all who desire to become accomplished ITALIAN scholars.

Mr. FERRY is to teach the French, and Mr. CAGIGAS the Spanish language. These gentlemen also are personally known to us. We believe them—and not without opportunities of judging—to be thoroughly familiar with what they profess to teach. It would, perhaps, be indelicate in us to say a word as to their advantages—as gentlemen whose society and conversation will not fail to prove acceptable to all who may engage their services.

Our readers may be assured that, on subjects such as this, we feel bound to speak with more than ordinary caution.

ITEMS.

A correspondent of a morning paper asserts that a material fact, in the evidence of Jean Baptiste on the trial of Kessler, was omitted in our report. We are assured that this is a mistake; and that the evidence is recorded exactly as it was given.

The Society for encouraging domestic servants, was organized on Monday night by a choice of officers, and will soon go into beneficial operation.

The New York Gazette of yesterday, says:—

"We learn that the recent order to fit the frigate *Brandywine* for sea, has been countermanded by the secretary of the navy."

Two Dollar Notes of the Bank of Baltimore altered to fifty, are in circulation. The possible difference to be discovered between the altered and the genuine fifty dollar note, is bad figures and filling up of the corners, and the want of the words "Fifty Dollars" in white letters on a black ground in the upper margin on each side of the vignette—the genuine note having this distinctive mark, the altered note being without it.

It is said that the Erie is to be sent to the Coast of Mexico, to bring back Mr. Prescott, if he considers it expedient to leave Mexico.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary of the Colonization Society has received from Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, his second annual payment of one hundred dollars, on the plan set on foot by Mr. Smith, Esq.

The Right Rev. Alexander McDowell, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, has been called to the Legislative Council of that province.

The Montreal Tow Boat Company have determined to build another steamer, of the largest size, to be propelled by two engines of seventy-five horse power each. The steamer will cost \$24,000. The Montreal Company state that "the affairs of this Company have improved in an almost unexampled degree, and which only last year were sold at 60*l.* on the 1st of January."

The arrival of Washington Irving, at Southampton, is announced in the London edition of the Chronicle of the 22d Sept., and of Mr. Wilson in London, in the Times.

CHURCH OF ORIO.—Robert Bates, Esq., of Ridley House, Northumberland, has presented £100 to the Rev. G. M. West for the purchase of the Episcopal establishment at Oriol, accompanied by a promise of a subscription to the same amount for nine succeeding years.

The consecration of the Temple of the Most Holy Jerusalem church of Philadelphia, took place last Lord's day morning. The Rev. M. A. B. Lord, assisted by the Rev. M. A. B. Lord, Baltimore, Mr. Carl of this city, and Mr. Carl of Frankfort. Such was the interest excited, that the Temple was crowded long before the time appointed.

The deaths in New-York, during the last week, are 89; viz. 28 men, 16 women, 45 boys and 19 girls; of whom 37 were under the age of age.

The Ohio River at Wheeling last Sunday was five feet above low water mark. The Interments in Baltimore last week, were 89; males 19, females 20—of whom 18 were under five years of age.

EPHRAIM TO A GAMBLER.

If you take my advice, my dear friend, you will get that best horse with six legs and four wheels, and for the daily Chronicle.

For the Daily Chronicle.

We have frequently seen, with astonishment, the performances of different individuals on the tight-rope, but never witnessed any thing so surprising as the feats of the Furioso family, at the street Theatre, on Monday evening last, which were all were to the highest degree astonishing; it is sufficient to state, that every thing, which the most accomplished professors of the circus-chorean art exhibit, whether of the variety, or on the boards of the theatre, or ball-room, this wonderful family achieved on the same surface of a tightened rope; and we do believe that they will meet with that patronage and encouragement which are due to their performance, and which a Philadelphia public is ever first to bestow.

From the Montreal Gazette of October 18.

REVIEW OF A NEW BOOK.—Several copies of the *Review of the History of the Furioso family*, by the late Furioso family, have been sent to me, and I have the pleasure to inform you that they are all sold. The book is a very interesting and valuable work, and I have the pleasure to inform you that they are all sold. The book is a very interesting and valuable work, and I have the pleasure to inform you that they are all sold.

Aches continue in good demand. Pots of 2*lb.* and 4*lb.* at 12*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* respectively. J. C. Scott, 10, N. York-st., New York.

REPORTED MURDER.—A melancholy report was brought yesterday by Ross, a pilot, who claimed the body of a fishing barge at Rimouski, seven days ago, just then arrived from Gaspe. It is a report that the family of Mr. Gamache, a keeper of one of the government posts on Anticosti, consisting of his wife, four children and servant, had been found by Gamache on his return from Quebec, all murdered in their own house.

The report gives the following details:—Gamache, who sailed from Quebec in his schooner about 4 weeks ago, on his coming in sight of his post on Anticosti, saw a boat going out to sea, and went in, secured his vessel, and went up to his house, where he met the appalling sight of his wife and children massacred, and a dead body of the boat he had seen, but night coming on, and not seeing her next morning, he stood in Gaspe, where he hoped to get assistance and intercept her. The fishing barge in question obtained the information communicated to him this way. A few days will probably generally give the story, to which belief is pretty generally given.

A man of the name of Henley was examined to-day at the Police Office, and gave evidence which goes to implicate a person named Cap Ruier, in consequence of words used by that individual when in Quebec this year.

The recent events at Anticosti, the reports of a gang of depredators living on the island, connected with bad characters in Quebec, and other reports relative to the murder of the passengers of the Fallwood, wicked at New York, fall certainly seem strange and demand a close inquiry. The coasters on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from these reports, would appear to be in a better state than they are of regular pirates.—*Quebec Gazette*, Oct. 19.

At a meeting of the "Philadelphia Society for the encouragement of the Furioso family," held at the National Hotel, on Monday evening, Oct. 26, 1829, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers for the year:—

President—JOSEPH WATSON, Esq.
Vice President—J. M. CAREY, Esq.
Treasurer—THOMAS E. E. E.
Secretary—DORRIS B. CAREY.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Sergeant, Isaac Collins, Joseph H. H. H., John White, Paul K. H. H., Robert K. H. H., Timothy A. H. H., Richard Benson, Chairman.

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Sales at Auction

BY GILL, FORD & CO.
29 NORTH FRONT STREET

**FACEACON SALE
OF BRITISH DRY GOODS**

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, on 6 p.m.
1000 pieces of new arrivals and distinctive
comprising an elegant assortment of goods
received by the Messrs. Ford and Gill, of
value.

LONDON SUPERLATIVE CLOTHING

Also, 1500 pieces London superlative
coloured cloths and drab cloths, of the
manufacturers and desirable styles.

Catalogues will be ready, and the goods
examined on early in the morning of Friday.

Wilton and Brussels Mirth

On Friday afternoon, by estimate
1 bale Wilton Mirth serge, 1 do. imp.
Also, 2 bales roan hucksters, 3 do. green
do. red, green hucksters, 8 do. green
hucksters.

WILSON'S

AT PRIVATE SALE
Electrode hair sets, suits
of the finest quality suited to Men
BY R. F. ALLEN & CO.
73 MARKET STREET,
SF. DOMINGO, HIDE
Will be sold, at public sale, on
at clock precisely, by auction, to the high
James Patton's store, Smith's street,
street,
100 St. Domingo hide.
Also, at No. 22 Race street, 76 hides,
mugged.

CARGO OF SHIP GEORGIAN
Captains Load, just arrived from Canton
On Thursday afternoon, 8th Nov. at 10 o'clock,
at day one ship light store, on France's
will be sold, at public sale, on
The principal part of the cargo of able French
line, all contained in several large boxes, and
the cargo consists of various goods, such as
clothes, gun stoves, 120 cart iron ropes, 20 bags
of gun stoves.

BY GILLINMAN, MITCHELL
NORTH SECOND STREET, WARE

PACKAGE
On Friday afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock,
120 packages, French goods, such as
merchandise, etc.,

Milton and Brussels Hemp
 On Friday afternoon, by express
 1 bale Milton bluish rug, 1 do. white
 1 do. BLANKET, 1 do. white
 1 do. 1 bale new bluish rug, 1 do.
 green and yellow flannels.
 HUSBURY.
 Also, 3 cases Indian fan and expander for
 worsted hosiery; 2 do. men's' hosiery' and 2 do.
 Imitation Russia Shagging
 Also, 5 bales imitation Russia shagging
 shawls, 3 do.

BY JENNINGS, THOMAS, GUTHRIE &
 36 NORTH THIRD STREET

DRY GOODS
 To measure morning, at 10 1/2 cent, and
 noon, at half past 8 o'clock, and at
 50 packages of woolens, cottons and silks

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SONS
 AUCTION MART, 6 SOUTH STREET

This evening, at half past 8 o'clock
 Among them are, European Shagging,
 Hosiery, 8 v. London Tailor's Shagging
 and 1 do. Imitated Nipponese 10 do. 1
 Review, 8 v.

Also, a small collection of Novels, among
 Travelling Bachelor, Mr. Fustian, Bachelor
 4 v. My Telen, No Fiction, Bachelor
 Prairie Circle of London, Popular Tales, 1
 Animals.—Fudge the Don, Winter
 and Reformation, 1 do.

To-morrow, the 18th of October, at 11 o'clock at 41 Market street, north side, between 11th and 12th streets, will be sold, without reserve, A large assortment of household furniture, and real estate, the property of a person desisting trading.

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Ninth street, one door North of Shippen's, A quantity of household furniture, including tables, chairs, looking glasses, vases, and stands, mirrors, beds and bedding, and others, shown by name by other articles. Also, a quantity of furniture.

Friday evening, at 8 o'clock precisely, will be sold, without reserve, One share in the Arkwright Theatre, stage ticket and seat in the orchestra.

On Saturday evening, by invitation, A large assortment of argenteo's ornaments, including, R. B. & Co's fine year and pocket watches, &c.

100 Packages of Hardware, by Catalogue, 6 months.

On Thursday, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, A quantity of hardware, cutlery, German Goods.

CARD.

R. F. FROUMANT & SON respectfully
T^{ell} that they have received instructions in
his section, respectively, on Thursday, the
17th inst., to sell, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at
New York, Nos. 57, 59, and 61, south Second
street, a large and valuable stock of

[illegible]

Also, a general assortment of groceries.
Also, 120 boxes window glass, 7 by 9,
by 12.
Also, 232 oz. pure oil of rose.
To-morrow morning, at 11 1/2 o'clock, on
wharf, in A. J. Laper's store,
144 lbs. superior New Orleans sugar.
On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at
between Dock K and Third street,
800 gallons vinegar, with racks, fixtures
&c.

Manufacturers' Market.
Nos. 15 and 15 NORTH WATER
EVERY WEDNESDAY &
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be arranged
TO BE SOLD.

A large and general assortment of
MANUFACTURED GOODS, com-
prising varieties made in the city and vicinity,
assortment of **AMERICAN PRINT-
ED GOODS**.
Also, a quantity of **BRITISH** and
GOODS.

